

pt A 826 of 900 of

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

/ 900 - 01

191

(S. & A.)

Later references.

File No. 52 of 900.

Serial Nos. 1 - 9

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 - 9

Majors Part B for January 1901

SUBJECT.

Proposal to Count "Leave with allowances"
of Mysore Officers out of India, as
pensionable service

Indexed
83

Completed

Office note

Certain papers on the subject of the leave and Pension Rules of civil officers in India were received from the 1st Asst. to the Resident in Mysore with his letter No. $\frac{3112}{308-1900}$ of 9th July/00 and they were forwarded to the Comptroller for favor of remarks. who in his letter No. 1903 of 13th September/00 stated that the Mysore Service Regulations might be altered in regard to counting time spent on leave with allowances out of India as pensionable service as in British India

not for
orders

The officiating Secy.
query ~~letter~~ dated
16th October 1900

thenon was " If the
 British Rule is extended
 with the expression "out
 of India" mean "out
 of the Territories of
 Mysore"? This was
 referred to the Capt. for
 his opinion and
 he has in his letter no.
 3096 of 24th November/00
 856 replied that the mean-
 ing of the expression "out
 of India" will have to be
 taken as it is in British
 India that is 'out of
 India' altogether and
 not merely "out of
 the territories of Mysore"

Subd for order.

11/12/00
 11/12/00

Subd. to Offr. Dewan.
 for order. AH 11/12/00.
 (The present ref^{ce} is in reply
 to a query put by the Offr. Dewan.)

15788 The Capt. offers
 no opinion as
 to whether it is not
 better the expression
 to Mysore Offr - if so
 what else -

Refer the file
 back. Capt. I'm
 sure of expression of
 his opinion on the
 point

AH

12/14/1900

11

15/11/00

P.L. Drafted - AH

Off. Subd

14/12/00

13/12

Submitted with the Comptroller's
 reply.
 11/12/00.

Sub Kiser

The Comptroller
says that as the ques-
tion is an adminis-
trative one he is not
competent to pro-
nounce any opinion.

hff
6/2/01

16537 / Subd Boffy Deewan.

These are ^{not} many
European officers in
Mytore ~~etc~~ - More-
over none of them has
raised the question.
It seems unnecessary
now to deal with the
subject May I
except that the matter
be dropped if

7-2-01
Yrs for the
pursuant

Office
Filed 8/2/1901
9/2/01. 9/2/01

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Civil
Service Regulations (3rd Edition.)

No. 109.

Pages 120 and 121. Articles 445A and 446.

Substitute the following for these
Articles

446. Time passed on leave with
allowances out of India counts as service
as follows

If the total service of the Officer is not less than -	He counts as service a period not exceeding
15 years.	1 year.
20 "	2 years.
25 "	3 years.
30 "	4 "
35 "	5 "

Note (1.) - [Total service in this Article means
total service reckoning from the date of
commencement of service qualifying for
pension and includes periods of leave.]

Note (2.) - [For the purposes of this Article,
Ceylon is not held to be "out of India"]

"
Copy 3/

*Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
(General),—dated 1st November 1891.*

READ :—

**Proceedings of Meetings held to consider the proposed Civil Service
Scheme for Mysore.**

His Highness the Maharaja, in view to meet the demands of a progressive Administration, has for some time had under consideration the question of raising the status of the Mysore Service, and of adopting measures for securing a better type of officers than are now available for manning the higher grades of the State Service. The defects in the present system of selecting men from the lower ranks, and of promoting them by seniority, have pressed themselves upon His Highness' consideration for some time past. It was resolved that the whole question of recruiting for the Civil Service should be gone into, and such a system adopted as shall secure the best men available for the responsible posts in the Executive and Administrative Branches.

2. With this view, the Dewan drafted a scheme on the lines of the Rules for admission to the Statutory Civil Service in Madras, and submitted it for the consideration of His Highness, with a recommendation that, in view of the importance of the measure, the question might be considered by His Highness with the help of a Special Meeting of the Council and of some of the most experienced Officers of Government.

Bangalore, 14th August 1891.

By command of His Highness, the Dewan and Councillors and the other Officers as noted in

K. Sheshadri Iyer, Esq., C. S. I., Dewan.
P. Chentsal Rao, Esq., C. I. E., Member of Council.
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq., Chief Judge and Member of Council.
A. Ramachandra Iyer, Esq., Judge, Chief Court.
P. N. Krishnamurti, Esq., B. L., Judge, Chief Court.
L. Ricketts, Esq., Inspector General of Police and of Forests and Plantations, and Director of Statistics.
Colonel J. P. Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement and of Inam Settlements.
B. L. Rice, Esq., C. I. E., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore. (Formerly Director of Public Instruction.)
Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, and formerly of the Revenue Survey and Deputy Commissioner, Mysore Service.
V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq., B. A., Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, and Officer on Special duty.
T. Ananda Row, Esq., B. A., Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

the margin assembled at the Palace at Bangalore on the 14th August 1891. His Highness presided at the meeting. The draft Rules of the Dewan (Appendix I.) had been previously circulated to the Officers present. The Proceedings were opened by Mr. Ricketts reading a paper, of which an extract is appended. (*Vide Appendix II.*)

2. There was a general approval of the principle of the scheme, and all present seemed to be agreed also as regards the necessity that had arisen for some such scheme being adopted.

3. A discussion then followed. Major Macintire was doubtful if the proposal to officer the higher ranks by men admitted

through open competition would not seriously prejudice the officials in the service who had entered it with the expectation of rising to the higher posts. The Dewan explained that ample provision had been made for the men already in the graded ranks, and, in fact, vacancies in the higher appointments for some years would have to be filled by selecting from the present graded service such men as were qualified for them. The new men would take some years to qualify for the higher posts.

4. Mr. Chentsal Rao, in commending the scheme for the approval of His Highness, dwelt on the benefit to the Mysore Administration that will result from the best men available in India being drawn into His Highness' service, and observed that, regarded as a measure that will confer lasting good on the people and redound to the glory of His Highness' rule, no better scheme could have been devised.

5. Colonel Grant was not sure if Europeans were to be debarred from competing. Mr. Chentsal Rao remarked that it would be necessary in their case to obtain the sanction of the Government of India, but this could be easily secured. His Highness observed that provision should be made for the admission of members of the families of such European Officers as had done good service to the State in the past.

6. Major Macintire inquired if the rule allowing graduates of all Indian Universities to compete would not practically exclude local men. The Dewan explained that the local men could of course compete, and should they not come at the top, they could still enter the service by nomination; that the want of some men in the service with abilities far above the average was much felt, and unless steps were taken to remedy this want, the administration must deteriorate.

7. Colonel Grant was of opinion that to insist on candidates for the competition to be graduates in arts would exclude many qualified men, and that the examination itself was sufficiently severe to exclude incompetent men and men of indifferent education. It was agreed that some test for selection for the competition would be necessary, and it would not do to go lower than graduates, though some modification might be made in the case of European candidates.

8. Mr. Rice was of opinion that provision should be made in the Rules for physical qualification. The Dewan explained that it was intended to make such provision in the detailed Rules which have to be drafted.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

9. All expressed themselves very strongly that liberal pay should be provided, and that existing salaries were too low.

10. Mr. Ramachendra Iyer remarked that the pay of the Munsiffs was too low to attract capable young men to the Judicial Department, and that Mysore in this respect contrasted unfavourably with Madras. He expressed a hope that the prospect which Munsiffs now have of eventually becoming Subordinate Judges may be assured to them, and that they may be kept separate from executive officers. He added that some of the new Civil Servants might with advantage learn Judicial work as public prosecutors.

11. His Highness then called on each individual member to give his opinion regarding the scheme. Each Officer was questioned, and one and all expressed their hearty approval of the measure.

12. His Highness was then pleased to signify his general assent to the principle of the scheme, and called on the Dewan to prepare a draft of the Rules to bring it into effect, and to consult the Officers present regarding the same at a subsequent meeting.

13. There was some discussion on Mr. Ricketts' scheme to make the Police independent of Deputy Commissioners and Amildars. Mr. Chentsal Rao and Mr. Ricketts were in favor of a complete separation. Mr. Thumboo Chettiyar, Mr. Ramachendra Iyer, Mr. Krishnamurti and Mr. Madhava Rao thought that such a separation was most undesirable. His Highness reserved the subject for further consideration.

14. The Proceedings closed at 4 P. M.

Bangalore, 19th September 1891.

A meeting to settle the details of the scheme was held at the Government Offices in Bangalore, on Saturday, the 19th September. The Dewan presided. The following Officers were present :—

T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq.	Colonel J. P. Grant.
P. Chentsal Rao, Esq.	L. Ricketts, Esq.
A. Ramachendra Iyer, Esq.	B. L. Rice, Esq.
P. N. Krishnamurti, Esq.	V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq.

2. Major Macintire was unable to be present owing to his absence from Bangalore, but had previously informed the Dewan that he had no observations to offer on the subject.

3. The Dewan opened the Proceedings by explaining that he feared, from what had transpired at the last meeting at the Palace, that some misapprehension had arisen regarding the prospects of the men now in the graded service. He had drawn up a Memo, which he hoped would show that their claims were not to be overlooked, and that the Officers for the higher appointments would have for some years to come to be drawn from the existing men. He then explained the principle on which the Officers now in the service had been distributed over the different Departments, and how the prospects of the really deserving among them would not be affected by the new scheme. He then proceeded to read from his Memo the following extract :—

“ The men to be admitted under the proposed “ Civil Service ” Scheme will be young men, likely to require several years' training before they can be expected to become useful for the higher kinds of Head-quarter and Executive work, and it is therefore desirable to make suitable arrangements by selection from the existing staff, for immediate requirements.

Such arrangements will also afford the opportunity for disposing of the claims of the really deserving in the present service, and prevent the new Civil Service Scheme prejudicing them in any way in the future.

The Councillors and myself have already said and written a good deal pointing out the urgent necessity for suitably arranging for—

(a) Work in the Government Head-quarter Office, which is now twice as much as it was ten years ago ; and

(b) Executive work, which suffers seriously from incompetent men getting by seniority to the top of the list, and really good men on small and insufficient pay having to do the hardest and most important portion of the executive work. In order to ensure that more responsible work should always go together with higher salaries, it has already been decided to form at least four Sub-Divisions and two Town Magistrateships and officer them with the best available men and to place Police Assistants in a separate list by themselves, taking them by selection from the present Assistant Commissioners' class as far as possible. The most active and qualified men being thus separately provided for, the remaining number of present Assistant Commissioners have to be employed on general duty and for Treasuries, some specially qualified men being selected for work in the Government Office.”

Bearing in mind the foregoing reasons, I have drawn up a Statement No. 1 showing the distribution required for executive District work in Revenue and other Departments, and another Statement No. 2 showing the men selected for Head-quarter work.

(General),—dated 1st November 1891.

Regarding Statement No. 1, I would add,—

“1stly,—Four Sub-Division Officers and two Town Magistrates are required, the salaries of the various appointments as a permanent arrangement and for immediate adoption being as follows:—

	Permanent.	Immediate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sagar Sub-Division ..	700	600
French Rocks Sub-Division ..	600	600
Chikballapur Sub-Division ..	500	500
Closepet Sub-Division ..	500	500 + 100 personal allowance.
Mysore Town Magistrate ..	500	500
Bangalore Town Magistrate ..	500	400
	3,300	3,200

2ndly—Men likely to make good General Assistants often fail to qualify themselves by Examinations, and cannot be invested with first Class Magisterial powers. It is very rare to get competent men to exercise first Class Magisterial powers, and the delay in disposal of criminal work, of which we hear so much, is due in a large measure to this cause. In Bombay, Tasildars who are invested with first Class Magisterial powers get, I think, an allowance of Rs. 50 a month. I would give such an allowance (Rs. 50 a month) to every Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 250 provided—

(a) he is invested with and exercises first Class Magisterial powers, and

(b) he is employed on General duty (not merely the charge of a Treasury).

3rdly—Two General Assistants are required for Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga, besides a temporary one for Kadur, and one to each of the other five Districts; also an Extra Assistant on General duty to be available for acting appointments. The total on General duty will thus be twelve.

4thly—I would give each District Treasury an Assistant Commissioner, and I would select for this work men who cannot well be entrusted with general executive duty, either through inexperience or other causes.

5thly—Regarding the men for Police Department, I append Statement No. 3 showing the men whom Mr. Ricketts would like to have and the salaries, present and prospective he proposes for his Department. I would however adopt the following scale as more suitable in every way:—

	Rs.
Superintendents, first Class ..	450
Do second do ..	350
Do third do ..	300
Assistant Superintendents ..	250
Probationers from Rs. 100 to 200	

Regarding the men to be selected, Mr. Ricketts and I have had several discussions, and Statement No. 1 shows the names of men he would like to have.

Regarding the men required for Head-quarter work (see Statement No. 2 appended), I am quite satisfied that it is necessary to place separate Departments under separate responsible officials, who should eventually occupy a position corresponding to that of Uncovenanted Assistants in the Madras Government Office. Six officers of this class are required.

A statement has been prepared, which gives in full the details of the number of appointments in the “Mysore Civil Service,” and sanctioned full salaries and proposed *ad interim* salaries. It also puts the men immediately required as Assistant Commissioners on a Schedule A, and leaves the Schedule B blank for men that may enter the service under the new scheme. The Schedule A should be closed, no new admissions being hereafter permitted into it. Schedule B will contain all Probationers and Assistant Commissioners under the new Civil Service Scheme. For ordinary purposes, we require twenty-six officers of the Assistant Commissioner’s Class, namely, twelve for General duty, eight for Treasury duty, and six for the Government Office. For loans to Police, Survey and other Departments and for employment on Special duty or in special appointments, we will, in addition, want always a good number of men. This number now is 12 + 4 = 16, but it may be much less hereafter, say only 8. We may safely estimate that we would always require thirty-four men of the position of Assistant Commissioners, besides twenty-two others for special higher appointments; total fifty-six.

To fill vacancies among these fifty-six, we have to entertain and train recruits under the new Civil Service Scheme:—

4. The proposals as above, met with general approval.

5. There was some discussion as to the necessity for two General Assistants for the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Districts, as these Districts had been provided with Sub-Division Officers. Mr. Madhava Rao and Mr. Krishnamurti thought one was sufficient, but Mr. Ricketts and Colonel

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Grant were of opinion that for efficient administration it was necessary to have two. The arrangement in the scheme was accepted by the meeting.

6. Colonel Grant proposed that Kadur should also be classed as a first class District, as the Deputy Commissioner had to keep open house. He would give the Kadur Deputy Commissioner also a local allowance of Rs. 200. It was decided to attach Rs. 200 allowance to this District also.

7. There was also much debate as to how the Chief Secretary should be graded, what his position should be, and whether he should not ordinarily reside at the Head-quarters. It was finally agreed that he should be graded with Deputy Commissioners, and that whether he should reside at Bangalore be decided by the Dewan according to convenience of work, &c.

8. The question whether the pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum should have effect as regards the present officers, or only as regards those that may enter the service hereafter under the new scheme, was reserved for consideration of Government.

9. The Rules for the admission to the Statutory Civil Service in Madras and the Madras scheme of examination were then read and generally approved. The question of the proportion between appointments by competition and by nomination by His Highness then came up for discussion. Mr. Ricketts was for one man being nominated for every three admitted by competition. Mr. Thumboo Chetty would have one nominated for every two admitted by competition; in his opinion a less proportion would shut out many deserving Amildars and Munsiffs now in the service. The question was long debated, Mr. Chentsal Rao being of opinion that it would take all merit out of the new scheme, and tend to lower the status of the service if such a large proportion was allowed to be nominated. The sense of the meeting was in favor of one nomination to three entering by competition. The Dewan then remarked that there may be cases where men connected with Mysore families, including those related to the European Officers who had done valuable service to the State, had failed to come at the top of the list within the required number for the year, whom it would be a great pity to debar from serving the State to which they were attached by family traditions. It would be a legitimate and commendable exercise of the powers of nomination vested in His Highness the Maharaja, if such men could be taken into the service by direct appointment by His Highness. In view to meet such cases, and also to provide for an opening to distinguished members of the Amildari and Munsiffs' service, and occasionally to members of high families, he would make the nominations stand as one for every two appointments by competitions. There was also a proposal from the Dewan to keep the proportions as above suggested, and to alter the ratio of admission by competition after a few years, should such a step be called for. Mr. Krishnamurti was strongly for the proportion of one by nomination to three by competition being adopted once for all, and this was the opinion of the majority present.

To allow of sufficient time for candidates to appear, it was agreed that the first examination under the new scheme might be held in July next.

The draft Rules were then discussed, and the following draft adopted, subject to such modification as His Highness might think fit to make.

[This draft is sanctioned and issued.]

Bangalore, 20th September 1891.

On the evening of 20th September, the Dewan and Members of Council met at his residence to discuss the distribution of the Officers now in the graded service.

The question whether the existing Officers should have the benefit of the new scale of pay was considered, and after much discussion, it was resolved that the matter should be decided on the merits of each case. In the majority of instances where the men did not possess exceptional merit, the top rate may be arrived at by annual increments or by other arrangement which the Government may think proper. The gradation and distribution of the present Officers as per list to be appended to the draft order regarding the new scheme, were discussed and duly approved.

Appendix I

Dewan's Memo of a scheme for improving the Executive and Judicial Service of the Mysore State.

It is no exaggeration to say that it is found impossible to fill suitably the higher appointments of the Executive and Judicial Service by selection from among the lower ranks, and unless immediate steps are taken to admit and train properly qualified recruits, the Administration will soon find itself in a position of considerable embarrassment.

2. The best remedy in my opinion is to regard *Assistant Commissioners, Sub-Judges, Sub-Division Officers, Town Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners, District Judges and Under and Chief Secretaries, as belonging to a special higher service, with status corresponding, as far as possible, to the Statutory Civil Service of British India. I would call this the "*Mysore Civil Service*."

* Including future Survey Assistants and possibly a portion of Police Assistants also who may, with advantage to the General Service, be lent to those Departments for temporary employment therein.

(General),—dated 1st November 1891.

3. All future admissions into this service should be only in one of two ways, namely:—
 1stly. By means of a competitive examination of nominated candidates;
 2ndly. By special selection made by His Highness the Maharaja,
 (a) from distinguished members of the lower ranks of the Mysore Public Service,
 and (b) from among members of high families.

Provided that the total number of men thus admitted into the Mysore Civil Service by nomination shall at no time * exceed one-fifth of the total number admitted into it by means of a competitive examination as above.

*I believe the proportion for nomination adopted by the Government of India for the Statutory Civil Service was one-seventh; but in a Native State it may well be higher.

4. The competitive examination shall, in point of difficulty and range of subjects, be the same as that in British India for Statutory Civilians. The examination shall be held from time to time as required, but not more frequently than once in each year. I estimate, we want about four young men immediately, and about two next year, and afterwards one in each year.

5. Nomination for admission to the examination shall be made with reference to family and character. The nominated candidate shall be a graduate in Arts of some University.

6. (a) The candidate shall not be more than 25 years old.

(b) But during the next two years, older candidates may be admitted if they have been in the public service or been practising as Advocates of the Chief Court, for a period not less than the difference between 25 years and their age next birthday.

7. The subjects for examination, the dates on, and the manner in which it is to be held, the proportion of marks required for passing, and the number of Civil Servants required will all be duly notified at least three months before the examination.

8. The results of the examination will be duly published, and the number required for the "Mysore Civil Service" will be selected from the top of the list of passed candidates. Persons admitted into the "Mysore Civil Service" (by means of competition or nomination under clauses 1st and 2nd of para 3) will be enrolled as "Probationers" on Rs. 200 a month. In the first year, they should pass 1stly an examination in equitation, and 2ndly, a service examination (unless they have already passed the Local Service Examinations or the Local Revenue Examination plus B. L. or other corresponding Judicial Tests, as will be more fully described in the rules to be published.

9. If they fail to pass the above examinations in the first year, they will be given a year's grace, and if they fail in the 2nd year, they will be allowed to remain in the service for another year, but upon half of their salary, and if they fail to pass in the third year, then their names will be removed from the list of Probationers.

10. The Probationers, when they qualify under para 8 or 9 above, will be appointed Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 250, and they will afterwards be promoted as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (1) From 250 to 300 | After one year's approved service. |
| (2) From 300 to 375 | After a further period of two years' approved service. |
| (3) From 375 to 450 | Do do two years' approved service. |

11. Thus a person entering the "Mysore Civil Service" as Probationer will ordinarily attain to a salary of Rs. 450 in six-years. Promotions thenceforward will be according to vacancies and on ground of merit. Among higher appointments thus available to the Civil Servants admitted under this scheme as well as to those already in the service, there will be the following for the present:—

Four Sub-Division Officers	} Rs. 500 to 700.
Two Sub-Judges	
One Registrar, Chief Court	
One Under-Secretary	
Two Town Magistrates	

Seven Deputy Commissioners
 Three District Judges
 One Chief Secretary

{ Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,400. To rise to 1,000 by service; to 1,200 according to vacancies and to the higher classes by appointment to the Special Districts to which they may be attached. (For details, see para 17.)

12. In the case of men already in the Public Service who may enter the Mysore Civil Service either by selection under clause 2 (a) of para 3, or by a competitive examination under clause (b), para 6, they will (if qualified in equitation and by service examination as laid down in para 8 above) be given a salary next higher to the one previously drawn by them in the Public Service, and given a corresponding rank in the list of Mysore Civil Servants. All others will begin on Rs. 200 as Probationers.

[N. B.—Such cases will be very rare, and this para may perhaps be omitted altogether.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

The old and new Civil Servants will form the Mysore Civil Service, *vide* para 17. Men outside that service, such as School Masters, who may hereafter enter it, can well begin on the minimum salary of Rs. 200 and rise like the others. The point is worthy of consideration.]

13. The first competitive examination under this scheme will be held in December 1891. Nomination for admission to the examination will be completed in September 1891.

14. The Assistant Commissioners admitted to the "Mysore Civil Service" under this scheme will be placed on a list separate from the present Officers of the corresponding grade.

15. The present maximum limit of pension for uncovenanted servants is Rs. 5,000 per annum. For the Mysore Civil Service, it may be increased to Rs. 6,000, as for the British Statutory Service.

16. The present sanctioned scale of Assistant Commissioners in the higher classes is as follows :—

Three in first Class on Rs. 500.
Six in second Class on Rs. 400.
Eight in third Class on Rs. 300.

and this scale (slightly reduced perhaps?) may continue to be maintained as far as necessary, for purposes of promotion by vacancies as at present, of such of the present Assistant Commissioners as may be qualified by prescribed service examinations and be otherwise deserving of promotion as Assistant Commissioners.

[N. B.—We may dispense altogether with the Rs. 500 grade, if we appoint existing qualified men as Sub-Division Officers or Town Magistrates.]

17. If the scheme described in the foregoing paragraphs be adopted, the "Mysore Civil Service" will (exclusive of special higher appointments) consist of the following Officers :—

[N. B.—I have omitted the Comptroller, for it would be desirable to secure for it always a special officer qualified by a financial examination, such as that prescribed for the higher Financial appointments of the Government of India.]

One Chief Secretary.—Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 by annual increments of Rs. 50.

One Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 1,200.	The Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga to be First Class Districts the Deputy Commissioners of which should have Rs. 1,400 each. Effect is best given to the higher scale by regarding Rs. 200 as personal allowances to Deputy Commissioners in charge of these Districts for the time being.
Six Deputy Commissioners to rise from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 50.	

One District Judge on Rs. 1,200.	Shimoga District to be regarded as First Class, to the District Judge of which a special salary of Rs. 1,400 may be attached ; the increase of Rs. 200 is best treated as allowance, as in the case of Deputy Commissioners.
Two District Judges to rise from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 50.	

One First Class Sub-Division Officer	..	Sagar	..	Rs. 700	} <i>Vide</i> note against para 16.	
One Second Class do	do	..	..	French Rocks ..		.. 600
Two Third Class do	do	..	..	{ Chikballapur ..		{ .. 500
				{ Closepet ..		{ each.
Three Sub-Judges including Registrar, Chief Court.				{ One on ..	.. 600	} Do
				{ Two on ..	.. 500	
					each.	

One Under-Secretary—Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 by annual increments of Rs. 50.

Two Town Magistrates for Bangalore and Mysore at Rs. 500 each to rise to Rs. 600 by annual increments of Rs. 50

Do

Schedule A.
Assistant Commissionerships to be gradually abolished.

Two on Rs. 500
Four on Rs. 400
Six on Rs. 300
—on Rs. 250 (There will be no new appointments hereafter on Rs. 250 in this schedule.)

Schedule B.
Assistant Commissionerships under new scheme.

	Rs.
Five years' standing	450
Three do	375
One do	300
Newly appointed Assistant Commissioners	250
Probationers	200

The maximum salaries shown against these appointments need only be given as men whom His Highness considers deserving of them become available.

(General),—dated 1st November 1891.

18. The number of Assistant Commissioners of Schedules A and B has to be fixed with reference to requirements of the General, Executive and Judicial Service, Head-quarter Offices and loans to the Survey and Police Departments. Their aggregate cost will not be much more than at present, but it is not capable of definite ascertainment now. But the maximum cost of the higher appointments under present sanctioned scale and the proposed scheme may be compared as follows :—

<i>Maximum monthly cost under present sanctioned scale.</i>		<i>Maximum monthly cost under the proposed scheme.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
One Chief Secretary ..	1,200	One Chief Secretary ..	1,200
Seven Deputy Commissioners—		Seven Deputy Commissioners—	
One first Class ..	1,200	Three on Rs. 1,400 ..	4,200
One second do ..	1,000	One on Rs. 1,200 ..	1,200
Five third do on 800 ..	4,000	Three on Rs. 1,000 ..	3,000
Three District Judges—		Three District Judges—	
One on ..	1,200	One on Rs. 1,400 ..	1,400
One on ..	1,000	One on Rs. 1,200 ..	1,200
One on ..	800	One on Rs. 1,000 ..	1,000
Three Assistant Commissioners, first Class—		Four Sub-Division Officers—	
Three on Rs. 500 ..	1,500	One on Rs. 700 ..	700
Three Sub-Judges and Registrar, Chief Court—		One on Rs. 600 ..	600
One on Rs. 600 ..	600	Two on Rs. 500 ..	1,000
Two on Rs. 500 ..	1,000	Three Sub-Judges and Registrar, Chief Court—	
One Under-Secretary ..	600	One on Rs. 600 ..	600
One Town Magistrate, Bangalore ..	600	Two on Rs. 500 ..	1,000
		One Under-Secretary ..	600
		Two Town Magistrates at Rs. 600 ..	1,200
Maximum Cost ..	14,700	Maximum Cost ..	18,900
Total number 19		Total number 21	

The increase of cost per month is Rs. 4,200 and of number two		Rs.
(a) Improvement of Deputy Commissioners' pay costs ..	2,200	
(b) Do District Judges ..	600	
(c) Do Sub-Division Officers' pay and increase of number to four against three First Class Assistant Commissioners costs ..	800	
(d) A separate Town Magistrate for Mysore as for Bangalore ..	600	
Total Increase ..	4,200	

In the foregoing calculations, the maximum pay is taken into account. This maximum of course will not be reached for several years to come.

19. If the foregoing proposals are approved, they can readily be put into the form of a few simple rules.

20 I beg respectfully to suggest that His Highness may be pleased to call a special meeting of the Council and of Officers of experience to wait upon him and submit their opinions in person, on the foregoing scheme, as well as upon Mr. Ricketts' scheme for the revision of the Police Department, before coming to a definite decision upon these most important questions.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan.

Bangalore, 7th August 1891.

APPENDIX II.

Extract from a paper read by Mr. Ricketts at the Meeting of 11th August 1891.

1. I agree with the Dewan in every word he has said in his preamble to the scheme regarding the serious administrative crisis towards which we are drifting. The situation has indeed become grave, and some drastic reforms are necessary to raise the tone of the service and inculcate a proper sense of duty and a religious performance of work. * * *

2. The present Assistant Commissioners have, as a rule, forfeited, in many respects, all claims to consideration; an earnest sense of duty and zeal and promptitude in the discharge of their functions are utterly wanting in most of them. I have not had opportunities of judging of their Revenue work, but in their Magisterial work I can conscientiously and strongly condemn a large number of them with whose work I have had to come in contact. Delays in even serious cases have become common. * * *

* * * Decadence of Magisterial work is getting more and more general. The regular Magistrates try to do as little criminal work as possible and shunt their own legitimate duties on Munsiff Magistrates encumbered with other work. I would welcome Magistrates who would zealously and earnestly watch the conduct of investigations by the Police and expose their misdeeds, but such indeed are very rare; and how many Assistant Commissioner-Magistrates are there now who make full and adequate inquiries into cases before them independent of what the Police put forward! They are ready enough to throw the responsibility of failure on the Police, but they seldom use their best energies to arrive at the truth. The standard of service has been steadily deteriorating. It is difficult to say where we shall land, unless immediate remedies are applied.

3. These evils are the creation partly of the system under which the rule of promotion by seniority has been observed more or less strictly and which pushes forward inferior men, who managed to get into the service, to the forefront where their inequality to their responsible duties becomes conspicuous, and partly because the present Commission is recruited too much from the rank and file who have acquired many bad habits as Taluk Gumastas, Sheristadars, Amildars, &c. Let the rule of promotion by seniority be set aside whenever indisputable merit is available. Let the incompetent or procrastinating Magistrate be deprived of his Magisterial powers when found wanting, then every one of our officers will strive to secure a reputation for a high standard of efficiency to the great advantage of the public service. I am therefore in hearty accord with the scheme now placed before His Highness the Maharaja. There is one drawback in the proposals, which may be easily remedied. There are about eighty or ninety Munsiffs and Amildars who constitute or ought to constitute the backbone of the administration. Their total exclusion from the Mysore Civil Service will create a stagnation which may be prejudicial to the administrative fabric. The selection of one officer out of the total number of five, and that this selection again should be from among the high families and a large number of the members of the subordinate grades, means very rare promotion among Amildars and Munsiffs. There are some good Munsiffs and a few good Amildars whose exclusion would be a disadvantage to the service. It would be hard on men who have entered these branches of the service in the expectation of advancement into the graded ranks. In Madras, the grades of Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges are open to Amildars and Munsiffs. Mysore, under the scheme, will have nothing corresponding. Rather than consign the Amildar's and Munsiff's grades to stagnation, we may select for those offices, or a certain percentage of those officers, only men with certain educational status. I would then limit the proportion of competition men as follows:—

Out of every four officers to be appointed for the Mysore Civil Service, two should be selected by competition and two should be nominated by His Highness the Maharaja from among the best Munsiff's and Amildars and from high families upon their passing the Local Service Examination, Civil, Criminal and Revenue branches. This limitation is only necessary for a few years, as I am entirely opposed to the idea that the posts of Amildars and Munsiffs are good training grounds for admission into the graded or commissioned ranks of the service. As education spreads, the proportion of nominations may be reduced gradually till competition becomes the rule. The selection of candidates for competition will, I presume, be made by His Highness, and we cannot stop at the Civil Service alone. The Police, Forest and Public Works Departments must follow suit and on the same principle of nomination and competition added to direct nominations or patronage of the Maharaja. Turning to the details of the scheme, the following remarks suggest themselves. The men selected for competition should also be of fair physique, in addition to character, respectable extraction and educational attainments. The service examination referred to should include Kanarese high and low standards in the case of foreigners. It appears that Rs. 5,000 is sufficiently liberal pension. The emoluments of the Chief Secretary should be the same as First Class Deputy Commissioner including personal allowance of Rs. 200. Although not immediately connected with this subject, I would strongly advocate that, in the grades of Amildars and Munsiffs and the lower classes of officials, the percentage of different castes or classes should be fixed by rule, which should be invariably adhered to. The present and ever increasing one-sided feature in these grades in which other classes than Brahmins are not adequately represented must occasion dissatisfaction among them, which it is sound policy to prevent.

(General)—dated 1st November 1891.

Lastly I beg to add that I am glad of this opportunity for giving my views. We are all interested in the subject. To the Maharaja it is a dynastic question. To us, the servants of the State, it is also one of great importance to be associated with a service which promises to be what it should be according to European lights and standard, whereas in the present mixture of good, bad, indifferent, dishonest, etc. there is much to be ashamed of.

* * * *

I would, at the same time, deprecate any change which may have the effect of greatly lowering the status of the Police Service. If separation is to stamp the grades of Police Superintendents with marked inferiority to their comrades in the Revenue and Judicial line, better have no separation at all. If the Police Service should be looked down upon, none but the lowest classes of men will seek it. My proposals are distinctly meant to raise rather than lower their status. In order that the higher grades in the Police Service may be improved in tone, I think it would be necessary that Police Superintendents of the highest grade should take rank with competition men of five years standing and that to the former, as well as to the latter, the grades of Sub-Division Officers and other prizes of the Service should be open in recognition of special ability. Inspectors and others of exceptional Police ability may, in spite of inferior educational qualifications be rewarded with an Assistant Superintendentship, but not to be promoted to the grade of Superintendents. None but those who are worthy of being admitted to the ranks of Sub-Division Officers, &c., need be advanced Superintendents.

* * * *

CAMP No. 407-22, DATED, MYSORE, 1ST NOVEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—Difficulties having been experienced in suitably filling the higher appointments of the Executive and Judicial Services in Mysore, entirely by selection from the lower ranks as these are at present constituted, and it being necessary to secure and train properly qualified recruits, and improve the status of the higher grades of the service, His Highness the Maharaja has resolved to constitute a special higher service to be called the Mysore Civil Service, as explained below:—

I. The following offices shall constitute the Mysore Civil Service:—

Assistant Commissioners including those attached to the Government Head Office for work therein, as well as those who may be lent to the Survey, Police, or other Departments;
Sub-Division Officers (Revenue);
Town Magistrates;
Deputy Commissioners;
Sub-Judges and Registrar of the Chief Court;
District Judges;
Under-Secretary; and
Chief Secretary.

II. All future admissions into the Mysore Civil Service shall be only in one of two ways, *viz*:—

1stly, By success at a Competitive Examination of nominated candidates; or
2ndly, By special selection made by His Highness the Maharaja—

(a) from distinguished members of the lower ranks of the Mysore Public Service.

(b) or on family or other considerations.

Provided that the total number of men thus admitted into the Mysore Civil Service by special selection will not exceed the number admitted into it by means of a Competitive Examination under the first head

III Both in point of severity of the tests applied, and range of subjects, the Competitive Examination shall be similar to that adopted for the Statutory Civil Service in British India. It shall be held once in one or two years as may be required. The subjects for Examination, the dates on, and the manner in, which it is to be held, the proportion of marks required for passing, and the number of Civil Servants proposed to be selected for the Mysore Civil Service, will be duly notified at least four months before the Examination.

IV. Candidates for the Competitive Examination must be under twenty-five years of age on the date of Examination, and must have graduated in Arts in an Indian University.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

V. Candidates who fulfil these conditions and who are desirous to compete shall send in their names with evidence of age and qualifications, and information as to their place of birth, caste, family and means, and also with certificates of character and conduct, to the Chief Secretary to Government, not later than a date to be fixed. From these candidates and from such members of the families of European Mysore Officers as His Highness the Maharaja, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, may consider fit, selections will be made by His Highness, and the names of those selected will be notified in the Official Gazette. Within a month of such notification, the selected candidates shall present themselves before a Medical Board at a place and on a date to be notified by Government. It will be an instruction to this Board to reject all candidates not possessed of a good physical organization, and not especially fitted for the active duties of an Executive Officer. The candidates passed by the Board will then be eligible for the Examination.

VI. The first Examination under the Scheme will be held in July 1892.

VII. During the next two years, candidates more than twenty-five years old will be allowed to compete, if they have been in the Public Service of Mysore or been practising as Advocates of the Chief Court, Mysore, from or before their twenty-fifth year.

VIII. The results of the Examination will be duly published, and the number required for the Mysore Civil Service will be selected from the top of the list of candidates declared to have passed a satisfactory Examination.

IX. Persons admitted into the Mysore Civil Service under para II above, will be enrolled as Probationary Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 200 a month. In the first year they shall pass—

1stly, an Examination in Equitation

2ndly, a departmental service examination according to rules in force for the time being

3rdly, such of them as have not taken Kanarese as the optional language in the B. A., the prescribed standard in that language.

A Probationer failing to pass in the first year, will be allowed a further year's grace. Failing to pass in the second year also, he will be allowed to remain another year in the service, but upon half his salary, *viz.*, Rs. 100. Failing to pass in the third year also, his name will be removed from the list of Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

X. On becoming fully qualified as above, a Probationer will be appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade on Rs. 250, and afterwards rise according to the scale given below:—

To Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, } on Rs. 300.	After one year's approved service in the 4th Grade.
To Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, } on Rs. 375.	After two years' approved service in the 3rd Grade.
To Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, } on Rs. 450.	After two years' approved service in the 2nd Grade.

Promotions thenceforward will be according to vacancies and on the ground of merit.

XI. The higher appointments available for them are—

Four Sub-Division Officers (Revenue).

Salaries as below:—

	Rs.
Sagar	700
French Rocks	600
Chikballapur	500
Closepet	500

Two Town Magistrates.

Bangalore ... }	on Rs. 500 each.
Mysore ... }	

(General),—dated 1st November 1891.

One Chief Secretary and eight Deputy Commissioners.

Three on Rs. 1,200 ... } with a local allowance of Rs. 150 besides, for
Three on Rs. 1,000 ... } the Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur
Three on Rs. 700 rising to 800 ... } Districts, and the Chief Secretary.

Two Sub-Judges and one Registrar, Chief Court.

One 1st Class on Rs. 600.

Two 2nd Class on. Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500.

Three District Judges.

One on Rs. 1,200 ... } with a local allowance of Rs. 150 besides, for Shimoga.
One on Rs. 1,000 ... }
One on Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800 ... }

Under-Secretary.

One on Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 600.

XII. The Mysore Civil Service shall consist of—

- (a) the officers holding, for the time being, the appointments enumerated in the preceding paragraph XI, and
- (b) Assistant Commissioners and Probationary Assistant Commissioners, those already in the service being placed on a Schedule A and those to be entertained under the scheme now sanctioned on a Schedule B.

XIII. In regard to present officers holding the appointments specified in para XI, the Government reserves for future consideration the question whether they shall have the salaries attached to the appointments at once, or whether the same shall be given by increments or otherwise.

XIV. Appointments specified in para XI will be made by selection from the Schedules A and B according to merit.

XV. The maximum limit of a pension of half of average emoluments for officers of the Mysore Civil Service will be Rs. 6,000 per annum, after an active service of not less than thirty years.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers, French Rocks, Closepet, Sagar and Chikballapur.
The Registrar of the Chief Court, for information of the Judges.
The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Mysore Government.
The Education Secretary.

1891

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GENERAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated, Camp Mysore, 1st November 1891.

Camp No. 407-22

Directing the constitution of a Special
higher Service to be called the Mysore Civil
Service.

M. G. C. P. B.,—18-12-99—200.

826
mb

Pol: 33 1900 1904
From The First Asst Resident in
Mysore.

To

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

Sd/- 22/7/00
2/1

Dated 9th July 1900

Despatched

Received

General No. 3/12

No. 308-1900

Enclosure No. 3

For of: for the information of the
Durbars copies of certain papers
on the subject of the leave &
pension rules of Civil Officers
in India &c.

References to be marked

Submitted to Secy

12/7/00. This may be forwarded
to the Comptroller for remarks.

Yours Cl

13/7/00

13-7-00
Drafted on 11/11

14/4/00

Drafted
16/5/00.

No 3112 *Eme 3*
308-1900

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT

IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore,

Recd 9/7/00

Dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1900

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Durbar a copy of the undermentioned papers on the subject of the leave and pension ^{rules} ~~allowances~~ of Civil officers in India:-

Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No.92 dated the 11th May 1899, with enclosure.

Financial Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No.43 dated the 15th February 1900.

Extract (par) paragraphs 1 and 2) from Financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No.61 dated 26th April 1900.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Wobbs
First Assistant Resident.

C-

1900
189

FROM

Sd A
52 of 95
P. S.

To

The Comptroller to the
Govt of Mysore.

Dated 18th July 1900.

Despatched

Received

General No.

786

No.

83

Enclosure No. 3.

1. Financial Despatch from
H. M's Secretary of State
for India, No 92 of
the 11th May 1899
with enclosure
2. Financial Despatch to
H. M's Secretary of State
for India, No 43 of
the 15th Feb: 1900.
3. Extract (paragraphs
1 and 2) from Financial
despatch from H. M's
Secretary of State for
India, No 61 of 26th
April 1900.

Has the honor to forward
for favor of remarks,
the marginally noted
papers, received with
the first efforts to the
President's letter No. 3112
308-190
of 2nd instant, on the
subject of the leave
and pension rules of
Civil Officers in India.

B. B.
17/7/00
Secy

Gazetted Audit Department

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF MYSORE

No. 1903 ✓

Bangalore, 13th. September 1900

From

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,

Comptroller, Mysore Government.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

General and Revenue Dept.

SIR,

With reference to your docket No.786/P&a.83 dated 18th. July 1900 forwarding for remarks papers received from the First Assistant Resident in Mysore on the subject of the Leave and Pension rules of Civil Officers in India, I have the honor to state that the Mysore Service Regulations may be altered in regard to counting time spent on leave with allowances out of India as pensionable service as in British India vide addenda 109 dated 29th. June 1900 to the Civil Service Regulations.

In regard to extra pension of Rs.1000/- I cannot think of any Officers who can be ~~able~~ added to the list already sanctioned and issued by Government in Proceedings No.407-22 dated 1st. November 1891.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Comptroller.

Copy put up

Pickup
13th

* 27-9-00.
Vide para IV of
the Proceedings
14/10

[Signature]

[Signature]

Submitted for order

12/10/00

Subd. & Sect. 12/10

2/1

This is an usual kindly
notice in the Drafting
rule to Mysore & may be
repealed

Subd. & Sect. Dewan
16/10/00

14/10/00

Gen. 30]

3461

27-9-00
189

Pta 549

From

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,
Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

To

the Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

Recd. 28/10/00 Dept.

Bangalore

Dated 1/3

Despatched

28/10/00

Received

General No. 1903
No.

Enclosure No.

In reply to

2/1

16/10

The above is an impor-
tant question & will
be placed before the
Sect. on his return
from Bangalore. Comptroller
In very humble opinion
the "proposals" are 2

SUBJECT.

Stating that the Mysore
Service Regulations may be
altered in regard to counting
time spent on leave with
allowances out of India as
possible service as in British
India. (See Addendum of 27
29 June 00 to the C. & R. Report)

References (to be entered only in the
Dewan's Office).

P. A.

26 9 00

28-9-00

P. T. O.

Subd with 28/10/00

St. A. 52-900
gl. 4

1900

From

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

To

The Comptroller to the
Govt. of Mysore.

Dated

29-9-'00

Despatched

Received

General No. 4782

PTA No. 507

Enclosure No.

His letter No. 1903 dated
13th Sept 90.

1. Financial Despatch from
H. M's Secretary of the State
for India No. 92 of 11-5-99
with enclosure.
2. Financial Despatch to H. M's
Secretary of State for India
No. 43 of the 15th Feb 90
3. Extract (paragraphs
1 and 2) from Financial
Despatch from H. M's
Secy. of State for India
61 of 26/4/00

Has the honor to
request that the Comptroller
will be good enough
to return the marginally
noted papers forwarded
with this office No. 786
PTA 83
dated 18th July 90, as the
same have not been
received with the above

28/9/00

gl

By order
H. M's Secretary
28/9/00

SA 524920

MYSORE.

Bangalore, 1st. October 1900 ~~199~~

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,

PdA

$$T_0$$

General and Revenue *Dept.*

As desired in your docket No.4782/P&a.507

with the papers forwarded with your docket No. 786/P&a.83

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

My Cayles

For Comptroller.

524

3783
5.10.90

Gen. 30]

189

From

Pta 583

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,

Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

Rev. Secy Dept. s

Dated

Despatched 4/10/00

Received

General No.
No.

Enclosure No.

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Returning the original
papers. (Financial despatches
forwarded
with his no. 786 dated
18th July 00 83)

References (to be entered only in the
Dewan's Office).

R. 10/10/00

1900

From

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

To The Comptroller to the
Govt. of Mysore

Dated 15 November 1900

Despatched

Received

General No.

6784

No.

709

Enclosure No.

1 file

His letter No. 1903 dated
13. Sept 1900 stating that
the Mysore Service Regu-
lations may be altered
in regard to counting
time spent on leave
with allowances out of
India as pensionable
service as in British
India in accordance
with Addenda 109 dated
29 June 1900 to the Civil
Service Regulations.

With reference to the
above, has the honor
to

Settled 52 of 1900
8/16

to request that the
Comptroller will be so good
as to inform whether
the expression "out of India"
will mean "out of the
Territories of Mysore" if the
British Rule in question
is extended to the Mysore
State.

2. The papers bearing
on the subject are herewith
re-transmitted for reference
and obliging return.

By order

JK 13/11

Jr. Off. Secy

13/11/00

1. Financial Despatch from
H. M.'s Secretary of the
State for India No:
92 of 11-5-99 with
enclosure.
2. — Do. — H.
M.'s Secy. of State for
India No: 43 of the 15/2/00.
3. Extract (para-
graphs 1 and 2) from
Financial Despatch
from H. M.'s Secy
of State for India
No: 61 of 26/4/00.

GAZETTED AUDIT DEPARTMENT

2096
No. 856 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, 24th. November 1900~~199~~

From

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,

Comptroller, Mysore Government.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

General and Revenue Dept.

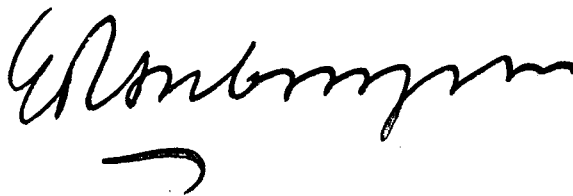
SIR,

In returning the enclosures of your docket No. 6784/P&a.709 dated 15th. November 1900, I have the honor to state that should the British rule in regard to counting as pensionable service time spent on leave with allowances out of India be extended to the Mysore State the meaning of the expression "Out of India" will have to be taken as it is in British India that is "Out of India" altogether and not merely "Out of the territories of Mysore"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.



Comptroller.



763

849

Gen. 30]

5928
29. XI. 10
1597

From

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,
Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

Genl. Revenue Dept.

Dated *24th* November
Despatched

Received

General No. *3096*

No. *856*,

Enclosure No.

In reply to

SUBJECT.

*Statutory the Conditions upon
which the British rule in
regard to counting as pension-
able Service time spent on
leave with allowances on
India, may be made applicable.*

References (to be entered only in the
Dewan's Office).

*Subd with an Office memo
for orders.
11/12/10.*

~~Sd A 52-50~~

Sd A 52-500
1900
K. 8

To the Comptroller & the
856
700 856
Dated 19th December 1900.
En 1 file.

His letter N^o. 3096 dated
856
24th November 1900

Adverting to the above,
has the honor to refer back
the file of papers on the
subject of the leave and
pension Rules of Civil
officers in India to the
Comptroller for favor
of an expression of his
opinion on the points
as to whether it is necessary
to extend the conception
of counting time spent
on leave with allowances
out of India as ^{flourish}
-able service, to the ^{myself} office.
T. A.

of the full of my name and of
Geo to what class.

By order,

OK RK 14/12/00
For offg Secretary

V.P.
14/12/00.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF MYSORE.

No. 3885
1089

Bangalore, 17th January

1901

From

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,

Comptroller, Mysore Government.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

General & Revenue

Dept.

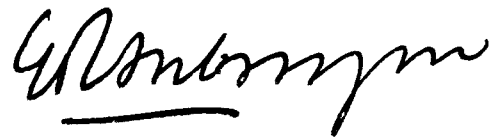
SIR,

In returning the file of papers on the subject of the leave and pension Rules of Civil Officers in India enclosed in your docket No. ⁸³⁰⁷ P&A 826 dated 19th December 1900 for opinion as to whether it is necessary to extend the concession of counting time spent on leave with allowances out of India as pensionable service, to Mysore Officers, I have the honor to state that as this is an administrative question affecting the efficiency of the service, I feel I am not competent to pronounce any opinion

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant



Comptroller

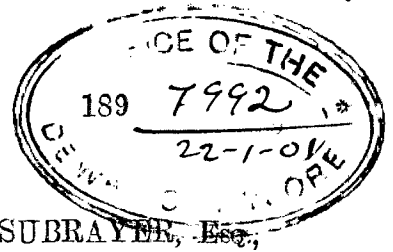


Gen. 30]

From

E. R. SUBRAHEER, Esq.,

Comptroller, Mysore Govt.



PLA 1085
963

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

Dept.

Dated 17th
Despatched 19th } January 1907
Received

General No. 3885~

No. 1089

Enclosure No.

In reply to his ltr. 8307[✓] of 19/12/00
826

SUBJECT.

Stating that he is not
competent to pronounce any
opinion regarding lines spent
on leave with allowances out of
India as per movable service.

References (to be entered only in the
Dewan's Office).

Recd 25/1/07

India Office.
London. 11th May 1899.

Financial.

No. 92.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable
the Governor General of India in Council

My Lord;

I transmit, for your information, a
Leave and Pension Rules of } copy of a letter dated
European Civil officers } the 31st of March, which
has been received from the Secretary of the
European Civil Services' Association, on the
subject of the leave and pension rules of
civil officers in India.

2. The first point on which the applicants ask for further privileges is the permission in all cases to reckon as qualifying for pension four years of furlough, when passed out of India.

3. There can be no doubt that the concessions made in recent years have led to a considerable increase of the charge for the furlough allowances of the civil
(uncovenanted,

(uncovenanted) officers: for the average annual			
	£	¹⁸⁹²⁻⁹³ ~~1886-87~~	£
1885-86.	37,563.	1886-87.	52,297
1886-87.	32,304.	1893-94.	43,942
1887-88.	37,635.	1894-95.	44,647
1888-89.	40,576.	1895-96.	49,386
1889-90.	31,489.	1896-97.	53,342
1890-91.	24,922.	1897-98.	50,706
1891-92.	38,034.	1898-99.	62,000
Average...	<u>34,646</u>	(Revised Continual)	<u>50,903.</u>

payments have risen
from 34,646£ to
50,903£, as shown
in the margin, an
increase of nearly

47 per cent. It is probable, however, that this is attributable much more to the issue of furlough pay at 18 d. per rupee, than to the permission to reckon two years of furlough in 25 years' total service as qualifying for pension.

4. - Considering that in most cases officers of this class are desirous of remaining in the service as long as possible, it seems doubtful whether any material increase of expense would be caused by a compliance with the application, although no doubt some cost must ensue through a reduction, from 28 to 26 years, of the total service to be rendered in India in order to obtain a full pension without medical certificate.

5. The second point is an enlargement of the list of officers eligible for the additional pension of Rs. 1,000/- a year, either by increasing the number of appointments eligible for it, or by

by allowing the pension to be regulated by the pay drawn in India. This extra pension is authorized for ~~the~~ special merit shown in the discharge of the duties of the head of a Department; and I am not prepared to grant it on the ground of the salary drawn, or ~~inspectively~~ of the responsibility of the office
6. I shall, however, be glad to receive any observations which your Excellency may desire to offer on both points, before I reply to the application.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your Lordship's most obedient humble servant
(sd) George Hamilton.

Enclosures.

45, Pall Mall, London
31st March 1899.

My Lord;

I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your Assistant Financial Secretary's letter dated 12th August 1897, regarding the questions of the Leave and Pension Rules of the Civil Officers of

the Government of India other than those in the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, and declining to re-open the discussion on the points raised in my letter of the 6th July 1897, because your Lordship sees no sufficient grounds for doing so. As your Lordship's answer to the representations made in my letter of 6th July 1897, pointed distinctly to the insufficiency of the grounds on which your Lordship's reconsideration was prayed for, and did not imply any indisposition to examine and to give due weight to any further reasons which might be adduced by the services in support of their appeal, my Committee, on receipt of the Assistant Financial Secretary's letter, made a careful revision of the arguments previously advanced and collected some additional facts in support and illustration of their case. In inviting your Lordship's attention to the case as now submitted, the Committee believe that they are asking for an equitable adjustment of the regulations affecting pension and furlough in accordance with the spirit

spirit and intentions of the Select Committee of 1890.

2. I am desirous to assure your Lordship that the members of the Services concerned are deeply grateful for the important concessions already granted, the majority of which they fully admit are sufficiently liberal, and all they could reasonably expect. But the two points mentioned in my letter of the 6th July 1897 are (the Committee desire me to submit respectfully to your Lordship) not only of very great importance, but, as they venture to urge for the reasons which hereafter appear, will be found on examination to come fairly within the spirit and intention of the findings of the Select Committee of 1890, when read in connection with the concession made by the Indian Government subsequently to those findings. I am respectfully to ask your Lordship's consideration

consideration of the fact that the concessions now in question have already been granted to some members of various departments; that the reasons for granting them to those members appear to be equally applicable to others; and, as the cost of granting them to those who now pray for them is inconsiderable, my Committee earnestly trust that your Lordship will reconsider your decision not to re-open the discussion.

3 The two points referred to are

(a) The grant of four years' leave in thirty years' service to count as service for pension, instead of two years as at present.

(b) Some extension of the grant of the additional pension of Rs. 1500/- per annum.

4. As regards (a), I am first to observe that the opinion of the Select Committee of 1890 (Resolution 5) was expressed in these words

5. That some period of furlough should

should in all cases count as service for pension

This resolution laid down in general terms a principle, the application of which to the various classes of officers in the European services was left to the equitable determination of the Indian Government; and the manner in which it has been applied forms, this committee would respectfully submit, a legitimate subject of representation by those who are affected by it. Formerly, the period of actual service for pension was thirty years; and allowing for four years' furlough, an officer had to serve thirty four years before he could retire on pension. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Select committee, the Indian Government has conceded that two years' leave in twenty five years' service for retirement on medical certificate

certificate shall be allowed to count as service for pension. This boon is grateful, appreciated. But my Committee request me to submit to your Lordship that, with regard to longer periods of service; this recommendation has not been extended to its logical results, since only the same period of leave is allowed to count in the full thirty years of service required for retirement without medical certificate. This necessitates a total service of from thirty two to thirty four years in all, as European officers can seldom do without from four to six years' leave in so long a service. My committee very respectfully submit that this is too long a period. It was so regarded by the Select Committee in 1899 even without the evidence of the medical officers who were prepared to prove it.

The evidence, also, of Sir Henry Waterfield
before

before the Committee went to show that the highest official opinion, both in the Government of India, and at the India office, concurred in regarding the thirty years service in India as too long for Europeans without relief by a ~~modicum~~ modicum of

* Appendix A. furlough. (See Q.Q. 2291—
2294; 2301—2303; 2305—
2308-9). * That had, in

fact, then already recognised in the case of certain officers; and an extract from a Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, "generally stating that it is impolitic to cause an invidious distinction between officers doing perhaps the same duty, and, at any rate, receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes," was laid before the

+ Evidence of Mr. C. Rivett } Committee† and un-
Carnac Q 336, See Appendix B. } doubtedly was in
their minds when they suggested that some
period

period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension. It is submitted that, in making the recommendation, the Committee had no idea of suggesting that between similar cases there should be any discrimination as to the amount of pension which should be awarded, nor is it to be supposed that they contemplated that such a rule should be applied otherwise than equally to all classes. But, in point of fact, the principle has been practically admitted in relation to certain branches of the Service, and disregarded in others. Four years in thirty is already allowed to officers of the Geological Survey, to most officers in the Forest Department, and to all Public Works Department and Telegraph officers who were recruited in Europe. My Committee respectfully urge that they are not asking for anything which is not consistent with the report of the House of Commons committee, or which cannot be based on principles recognised by the Government

5. It cannot have escaped your Lordships' observation that the limited establishment of Europeans in the service of the Government of India, are, apart from the special circumstances of war, famine, and pestilence, being steadily subjected to an ever-increasing strain by the natural expansion of the field of legislative and administrative action; that it is of first importance to maintain this European contingent of administrative officers at a high standard of physical and mental efficiency, and that an essential conditional of such efficiency for the great body of European officers in the Indian service is that they should take an adequate amount of leave. Beyond all, it is desirable, and indeed imperative, to encourage the largest possible number of men of the longest experience to remain in the service of the Government and preserve their efficiency at the highest point in the latter years of their career, and it is suggested that nothing could more effectively

effectively conduce to this end than such a concession as that now asked for.

b. As regards (b) in paragraph 3, originally an uncontracted officer's pension was half his salary, and officers accordingly received pensions in proportion to the value of their appointments when in the service. Subsequently these pensions were limited to Rs 5,000 a year, which represented a gradually diminishing quantity, in sterling, as the gold value of the rupee fell. The hardship of this was recognised, and as the result of the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1890, the pensions stated in rupees became subject to conversion into sterling at the fixed rate of 1s. 9d. to the rupee, which gives 437£. 10s. a year to those entitled to Rs 5,000. This concession was of very great value, and has been highly appreciated. There still, however, remained the anomaly of an officer holding an appointment of little responsibility in India becoming entitled

entitled to the same pension as an officer holding one of the highest responsibility.

In order apparently to remove this difficulty a further concession was made, granting an additional pension of Rs 1,000 a year to Heads of Departments. This concession, however, my Committee respectfully submit, does not entirely meet the case, because, of the very few appointments given in the list as entitling an officer to the additional pensions, several are held by Covenanted or Military Officers, and in some cases are practically reserved for them. The result of this is that in some Departments no officer can become eligible for the higher pension, however responsible and arduous his duties may be and an officer whose average salary on retirement is Rs 833-1-3 is eligible for the same pension as one whose average salary is Rs 1,500 or higher. For example, an officer of some Department with only light responsibility, who has never risen to a higher salary than Rs 850 a month, is now entitled

entitled to the same pension as a Deputy Inspector General of Police with his heavy responsibilities on Rs 1,500 or an Uncovenanted Commissioner of a Division in a non-regulation province on Rs 2,500 per month.

7. My Committee do not desire to suggest specifically how this difficulty can best be met, but they are of opinion that either the number of appointments eligible for the higher pension might be increased, or that the pension might be regulated by the pay an officer draws in India. In either case, the extension of the scale of pension mentioned in Article 714(b), Civil Service Regulations, to the whole service, namely, an additional Rs 1,000 a year to those drawing salaries of Rs 1,100 a month and upwards would involve an inconsiderable expense. It may be mentioned that the number of appointments of Rs 1,100 and upwards ordinarily held by Uncovenanted officers is about 120 only.

8. My Committee respectfully desire to point out that the concessions they now ask for are not of the nature of fresh concessions but rather an extension, to all doing similar work, of concessions already granted to some, and this would be in accordance with the views expressed by the Select Committee of 1890. An Appendix is attached which brings out a few of the anomalies that at present exist.

Appendix C

9. My Committee trust that your Lordship will, on a consideration of the case now brought forward, be able to grant the concessions asked for, but if not, they earnestly solicit that you will consider the advisability of appointing in India a mixed Committee of Officers of the different Services, including Members of the Indian Civil Service, such as was appointed in 1866, to consider and report on the matter.

Such

Such a Committee would be in a position
to give a full and impartial opinion,
and its recommendations would
remove any further grounds of
complaint on the part of Uncovenanted
Officers.

I have, etc.,

(sd) J. S. Heyman, C.E.,
Secretary, European Civil Services
Association

The Secretary of State

for India London Committee

Appendix A.

Report— East India (Civil Servants), 29th July 1890—
PP. 145, 146

Evidence of Mr Waterfield C. B

2291. Now I come to the fifth grievance; furlough not counted for pension; grievance E?— you have heard the evidence that has been given before the Committee that thirty years' service is too long for Europeans?— yes.

2292. Has the Government of India not made representations on this subject to the Secretary of State with reference to its officials appointed in India?— It has

2293. Have you any evidence to offer against the contention that it would be advisable to reduce the length of service?— To count a certain amount of furlough as service for pension, so as to reduce the total?

2294. Yes?— I have nothing to say against it.

2301. Can you give any reason why a certain amount of service should be allowed to count for pension in the case of Civil engineers

engineers and others, and not in the case of other officers such as the forests, gentlemen in the Commissions and in other Departments?— It is the same question of their local appointment, I believe that has ruled that

2302. In fact, you wish to put somewhat of a death penalty upon people entering the local inferior service of the Government of India?— No, I am not prepared to say that.

2303. Has it not come repeatedly under your observation that officers have not been able to afford to take furlough on account of leave not counting towards pension; it must have done so, must it not?— I have no doubt it is so. I have heard several of the witnesses say that.

2305. They are the only ones who have survived possibly. Did not the furlough Committee of the Government of India on the 9th September 1868 report that it was for the benefit of the public service that officers, especially Europeans, should be encouraged to take a moderate amount of leave?—
Yes.

yes.

2306. And did they not state that the present rule is strongly prohibitive of their doing so?

yes.

2307. Did they not suggest that of the periods qualifying for pension one-tenth should be spent on furlough? yes.

2308-9. And they stated, did they not, that the provision in the leave rules by which the allowances are reduced during furlough would prevent any abuse of these rules.

you cannot answer that question, perhaps?
I have referred to the committee's report, and find that it is so.

Appendix B

Report—P. 31; Evidence of Mr. C. Rivett Carnae.

336. Is there any other point that you wish to bring before the committee?—I wish further to say, in regard to this, that the fact that thirty years' service is too long for non-domiciled Europeans has been already recognised by Government in the case of certain officers

on

On page 61 of the abstract this is referred to.

This fact has already been recognised; and further, on page 63, an extract is given from a Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of state, generally stating that it is impolitic to cause an invidious distinction between officers doing perhaps the same duty, and, at any rate, receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes. In short, I would respectfully submit that I, as an Englishman, am no better able to serve a prohibitive period in a climate like India than any other Englishman who goes to India.

Appendix C.

Public Works Department.

List A.

Officers who are the heads of the Accounts Branch,

Rank	Pay	Total Service.	Public Works Department and Financial Advisers to Local Governments and Administrations and Railway Administrations, and who have been specially
A. Examiner, 1st class	1,600	29 4	
B. " "	"	27 4	
C. " "	"	28 8	
D. " (Temporary)	"	27 3	
E. " "	"	20 6	
F. " 2nd class	1,350	26 10	
G. " "	"	26 4	
H. Examiner (Temporary)	"	24 2	
I. " "	"	19 11	
J. " 3rd class	1,100	31 0	
K. " "	"	25 3	

L. Examiner Temporary	"	22	8	Specially selected for promotion to and above the rank of Examiner, 3rd class (corresponding with Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, Executive Branch). All these officers are practically "Heads of Departments," and hold the most responsible of the independent charges. These officers can only retire after thirty years' total service, of which twenty-eight years must be active service in India. Two years' furlough only out of India is in their case allowed to count as service for retiring pension out of a total service of thirty years. None of these officers are entitled to the special additional pensions of Rs 2,000 as Accountant General, Public Works Department, or of Rs 1,000 as Examiner, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, under a(i), and b(ii) respectively, of Article 714, Civil Service Regulations
M. " "	"	32	10	

List B.

Officers originally appointed to the Public

Rank	Pay	Total Service	Works Department as
1. Examiner, 2nd class (temporary rank)	Rs 1,350	23 9	Civil Engineering
2. Examiner, IV class, 1st grade	950	21 9	
3. Examiner, IV class, 2nd grade	800	17 10	Cooper's Hill College,
4. " " "	"	18 10	
5. " " "	"	17 10	but
6. " " "	"	17 10	
7. Examiner, class IV (new classification)	"	15 9	

but who have joined the Accounts branch and worked in it for years. With the exception of the 1st (who is now Agent, Burma Railways Company), none of these officers have as yet been promoted to the rank of Examiner, 3rd class (corresponding with Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department). These officers may be, and in some cases have been, attached to offices of which the head is an officer of List A.

These officers can retire after a total service of twenty years, of which eighteen years must be active service, i.e., two years' furlough out of India; in twenty years is allowed to count as service for the first optional retiring pension of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

If these officers elect to retire after twenty-five years' total service on a pension of Rs. 5,000, they can reckon three years' furlough out of India as service, i.e., they can claim this pension after a residence in India of twenty-two years.

These officers are entitled to the special additional pensions detailed in Article 714,

Civil

Civil Service Regulations, i.e., ₹2,000 extra as Accountant General, Public Works Department, and ₹1,000 extra as Examiner, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class.

Police Department.

In the Government of India Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 2958 P., dated 22nd June 1895, embodied in Article 579 of the Civil Service Regulations an additional pension of ₹1,000 a year was granted to certain Unconvenanted officers attached to the Departments enumerated.

In the Police Department, the concession is granted only to the Inspector General of Police. This appointment in the larger provinces is practically reserved to members of the Civil Service, and no Unconvenanted officer has ever held it, though it has at times been held by an Unconvenanted officer in Assam, the Central provinces and Burma. The concession, therefore, is of no value to officers serving in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces and

and Punjab. In nearly all other Unconvenanted Departments, one or more members are eligible for the additional Pension; it seems, therefore, anomalous that the Police Department in some provinces should be treated as an exception, and the anomaly is the more marked, as officers in some provinces become eligible to the higher pension, whilst those in others can never do so. It is true that no officers except the Inspector General have direct communication with the Local Government, the additional pension being on principle confined to such officers, but as no Unconvenanted officer can attain such a position in this particular department, it is suggested that the appointment of Deputy Inspector General should be made eligible for additional pension.

The provisions of Article 409, Civil Service Regulations, which lay down that police probationers and officiating Assistant District Superintendents of Police

Police only count service towards pension, provided they have passed the Departmental Examination and served two years in the Department after attaining the age of twenty years, operate as an anomaly in respect of the length of active service necessary to qualify for pension which different officers of the same and other Departments have to put in. The rule applies to no other Department, and the officers now appointed to the police after Examination (see last clause of Article 409, Civil Service Regulations) are allowed to count service from date of arrival in India in the case of officers appointed in England, and of joining in the case of officers appointed in India. Officers appointed under the old system and under the new examination rules are required to perform the same duties. The disability considerably prolongs the length of service towards leave and pension, and produces the anomaly of necessitating an active

active service of thirty years and upwards
on the part of some, while others in
the same and other Departments are
required to put in twenty-eight years'
active service only, and in ^{some} Departments
less.

No 43 of 1900

Government of India.
Finance and Commerce Department.
Pensions and Gratuities.

To

The Right Honourable Lord George Francis
Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India
Calcutta, the 15th February 1900.

My Lord,

We have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your Lordship's Financial Despatch
No 92, dated 11th May 1899, forwarding, for
our consideration, a representation from the
Secretary of the European Civil Services' —
Association on the subject of the leave and
pension rules of civil officers in India.

2 The concessions asked for by the Association are —

(1) the grant of four years' leave with
allowances out of India in thirty years' service
to count as service for pension instead of
two years as at present.

(2) Some extensions of the grant of the —
additional

additional pension of Rs 1,000 a year, by increasing the number of appointments service in which renders officers eligible for it, or by allowing the pension to be earned by service in any appointment the pay of which exceeds some named amount in India.

3. As regards the first concession, we concur in the remarks in paragraph 4 of your Lordship's Despatch, and think that some expansion of the periods of leave with allowances out of India which count as pensionable service, may reasonably be sanctioned without fear of any material increase to the charge for furlough allowances. Instead, however, of simply adding to the existing rule in Article 445A of the Civil Service Regulations the provision that four years' furlough out of India shall in future count as service for pension if the total service is not less than 30 years, we propose to assimilate the rule in that Article to the rule in Articles 446 and 711 which apply to certain special services only. The

The effect of the proposal without the modification here suggested, would be to allow two additional years of furlough to count for pension in an additional five years of service. The scale applicable to the special services in question allows one year to count for pension for every five additional years of service, and we propose the following scale for all, namely:

If the total services of the officer is not less than

He counts as service period of leave with allowances out of India not exceeding

15 years

1 year

20 "

2 years

25 "

3 "

30 "

4 "

35 "

5 "

We may explain with reference to the entry above, namely, "5 years in of a service 35 years," that it does not really involve a concession of any consequence, for, as a rule it will be immaterial to an officer who has rendered 35 years' service whether leave on India qualifies to the extent of 4 years and the entry can be operative in extremely rare cases only.

4. As regards the second proposal

we have again considered whether it is possible to fix a limit of salary as the test for the extra pension. But we have come to the conclusion, apart from the reluctance of your Lordship to approve of the adoption of such a test, that the character and responsibility of the office must continue to be the criterion in this matter.

5. In response to the request in paragraph of your despatch we have carefully considered the Committee's request that number of appointments eligible for higher pension should be increased, & have come to the conclusion that there are some appointments which are of much importance and responsibility and which under existing rules qualify for extra pension. After weighing the use of each of the following appointments we propose that they should be added to the lists in Articles 519 and 714A, & Service Regulations

Survey of India

Survey of India

Pay
Rs

Deputy Surveyor General - - - - 2,200
Superintendents, 1st grade - - - - 1,600

State Railway Revenue Establishment.

Managers, Class I, at present three in number.	1,600 a month	} The actual incumbents need not be in the highest first grade.
Traffic Superintendents, Class I, at present four in number	1,600	
Locomotive superintendents, Class I, at present four in number - - - -	1,600	

Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department

Examiners, Class I, at present five in number. { 1,600 old classification
1,500 new classification

Indian Telegraph Department.

Directors, at present two in number - - - 1,600

Engineering Department.

Superintending Engineers, Class I, at present nineteen in number - - - - - 1,600

b. We may observe that, at present and for many years to come, all Engineer and Telegraph officers will qualify for the special pension outside the present proposals and that the new liability, as affecting men who entered the Department in recent years, will be deferred for

for many years. This applies in a great measure to the Managerial Branch of Railways, as well as the Engineer and Telegraph Branches, as Managers are almost always chosen from among the Engineers. Similarly the liability in the Traffic and Locomotive Branches is limited by the fact that men, other than Engineers, appointed after 1st September 1881 are non-pensionable; and the present proposal does not affect them, but only a limited number of pensionable Traffic and Locomotive officers appointed before the above date.

7. We are unable to recommend any further additions to the lists in Articles 519 and 714. A.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

your Lordship's most obedient, humble
servants,

(Signed) Curzon of Kedleston

" W. S. A. Lockhart

" E. H. H. Collier

" A. C. Trevor

" G. E. Dawkins

" T. Raleigh

" Denzil Hobson.

No 711 P

Copy, with copy of the despatch to which
it is a reply, forwarded to the Home, Revenue
and Agriculture, Foreign, Public Works and
Legislative Departments, for information

By order,

(sd) H. Heselbine,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract paragraphs 1 and 2 from a despatch
from Her Majesty's secretary of state for India
No 61. Financial, dated 26th April 1900.

I have considered in Council your
Excellency's letter, dated the 15th of February,
No. 43, and approve of the scale therein
proposed as regards the amount of leave
with allowances out of India which shall
be considered as pensionable service for
civil officers, namely, 1 year in 15 years' service,
2 years in 20; 3 in 25; 4 in 30, and 5 in 35.

2. In reference to the appointments appro-
priate in which may be held to render an
officer eligible for an extra pension of
Rs 1,000/- a year, I concur in your Excellency
opinion that the question must be determin-
ed by the character and responsibility of
the office, not by the amount of salary
drawn; and I authorise your Government
to add to the list the several appointments
enumerated in the fifth paragraph of
your letter.

60 pi.

H. Clerk
Registrar.